

## New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1862.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## THE TAX BILL.

## NOW READY.

In a pamphlet of 32 pages, on fine, white paper. Beside the bill, which is word for word in accordance with the original text, we append to it an Alphabetical Recapitulation of every article to be taxed by the law, and the amount of the tax to be levied thereon. This renders it as complete and convenient as it is possible to make it. The bill taxes almost every article in use, and every person is interested to know the amount.

Price 6 cents, postpaid; \$4 per 100 if sent by express; \$5 per 100 if by mail.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

The Citizens of New-York, of all parties, who are for supporting the Government in the prosecution of the War and the suppression of the Rebellion, are requested to meet on Union Square, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to express, without reference to any party question whatever, their undiminished confidence in the justice of our cause, and their indelible purpose to maintain it to the end, and to proffer to the Government all the aid it may need, to the extent of all their resources.

New-York, July 10, 1862.

GEO. O'DYKE, Chairman,  
JOHN A. STEVENS,  
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,  
A. A. LOW,  
S. D. BARRETT,  
S. M. WATKINS.

ROYAL PHILIPS,  
Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

HAMILTON FISH, Chairman,  
SIMON DRAPER,  
ROBERT T. HAY,  
R. M. BLANCHFORD,  
SAMUEL SLOAN,  
ALEX. E. STEWART.

Committee of the Union League Committee.

WM. ORTON, Chairman,  
HENRY SMITH,  
PETER MITCHELL,  
IRA A. ALLEN,  
WM. H. GEORGEY.

Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of the City of New-York.

JAMES W. WHITE, Chm., DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,  
FRANCIS LIEBER.

ISAAC SHERMAN,  
A Committee of Citizens who met at the Mayor's Office,  
ROBERT H. MICHENER, CHAS. W. BARTIS, J. H. COYNE,  
CHARLES GOULD, MORRIS KETCHUM,  
NATHANIEL HAYDEN.

Committee of Citizens who met at Fifth Avenue Hotel,  
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

—We have New-Orleans papers to the 26th ult. Flour was \$34 per barrel. There was a stir in cotton, and samples which had been kept for a year sold for 25 cents per pound. Gen. Butler had ordered all the banks in the Department to make a return of all sums due to banks in rebellion States; also of all sums due to Louisiana or State officers; also, that checks or drafts thereon shall not be paid without a permit from headquarters. Outlaws were deprecating about the Opelousas Railroad. An enthusiastic Union meeting was held on the 21st.

—The Richmond Examiner of the 7th has an article showing that, in spite of Rebel efforts to prevent it, Gen. McClellan had got out of the worst into the best position in Eastern Virginia. From the description of *The Examiner*, his position must be the withholding of information of the late battles by the Government.

—A private dispatch from Gen. McClellan, dated yesterday, says, "All is quiet. We are rested. The enemy has retreated." Heavy cannonading was heard at Fortress Monroe on Thursday, in the direction of James River, but the cause was not ascertained.

—It is said in Washington that the accounts brought by the Presidential party from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac represent that the entire losses on our part in the several battles do not exceed, in killed, wounded, and missing, 11,000.

—The Rebel prisoners left Governor's Island yesterday, on board the Baltic, for Fort Delaware, in the Delaware River. Castle William will be fitted up for the accommodation of our sick and wounded.

—We have Vicksburg dates to the 7th. The bombardment was continued; most of the houses were riddled; the Rebels recently made an attempt to strengthen their earthworks on the bluff, but were driven away by shells from our mortars.

—It is stated that previous to the late battles Gen. McClellan arranged with the Rebel authorities for a general exchange of prisoners, and that General Dix has been instructed to consummate the agreement.

—Business is improving at Memphis. Northern merchants, with new stocks of goods, are opening stores, which are freely patronized. Mails are sent North daily, but are received irregularly.

—Gen. Banks's pungent reply to the charge that he had carried negroes in army wagons while white soldiers were forced to walk, is printed in another column.

—A dispatch from Nashville says that four companies of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry were "cut to pieces" on Thursday morning, at Tompkinsville, on the State Line by Stearn's Cavalry, 1,500 strong.

—There is a story current that the traitor John C. Breckinridge passed through Vicksburg a few days ago, on his way to Texas and Mexico.

—Gov. Morgan of this State has written to each township Supervisor urging him to push forward army enlistments with the utmost endeavor.

## GENERAL NEWS.

—The Senate yesterday passed the bill to pay the first Senators from Minnesota; also the bill to accept League Island. The Militia Amendment act was further discussed. Mr. Browning moved to strike out the words that freed the mother, wife, and children of slaves employed by the Union, which was lost, 17 to 21. Speeches were made by Mr. Cowan against, and Messrs. Howe, Wilkinson, and Harlan in favor of the bill. The General Pension bill was reported from the Committee of Conference and passed. The report on Judicial Districts was laid over; so was a resolution to adjourn on Monday. While the Militia Amendment bill was under discussion the Senate adjourned without a quorum.

In the House, a National Currency bill was reported. It proposes to establish a Bureau for the management of national currency; its head—the Controller of the Currency—being subject to the Secretary of the Treasury. Any chartered association in good credit, whose capital is less than \$100,000, granted under the law of any State or Territory,

may avail itself of the National currency under certain conditions. The bill also provides for the formation of associations, by any number of persons, for carrying on the business of banking, with United States stocks as a basis. There are to be notes of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000. A bill was reported to reimburse New-York State for outlays during the last war with Great Britain. The bill to prevent Members of Congress and officers of the Government from taking considerations for procuring contracts, office or place under the Government of the United States, was passed. The House concurred in the Conference Committee's report on the Naval Appropriation bill. A bill in reference to pensions for officers of gunboats was passed. The Senate bill to accept League Island for a naval depot was adopted. The Conference Committee on Confiscation bills reported an amended bill, and it was passed, Yeas, 82; Nays, 42. (For its provisions, see proceedings of the House on 5th page). A report from the Conference Committee on the Tariff bill was adopted.

—By the arrival of the Norwegian off Cape Race, we have one day later news from Europe. *The Times* again urges the people of the loyal States to consent to a final separation. The French Senate was closed on the 3d. In Spain, the friends of Gen. Prim felt very indignant against Mr. Billault on account of his speech in the Corps Legislatif. From Russia it is announced that the reform and reorganization of the Empire will not be retarded by the work of the incendiaries. In Turkey, contrary to public expectation, the Servians have come to an agreement with the Turks.

—The German Republican Central Committee last night passed resolutions commending Mayor O'Dyke's late message, and favoring the great mass meeting to be held under the call of the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations.

—Our Havana correspondent's letter, on the eighth page, presents later news from Mexico. The statements are various and contradictory, and it is difficult to determine what and how much is entitled to credit.

—The funeral of the late Saragote West was largely attended yesterday. His remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

—Cooper Institute was crowded last evening by an enthusiastic audience, convened to hear the Prize Speaking by the pupils of the Free Academy.

## STATE OF THE MARKETS.

There was a fair degree of activity at the Stock Board, but Shares were weak. This was known in Mail, with the decline in gold, gave a downward tendency to the market generally, and it continued weak after the Board. At the Second Board, the Share market was again very heavy, with a decline of 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. Governments were steady, at 100 to 102 1/2. After the Second Board, there was a stronger feeling in the State market and in gold. The market feeling has been very much unsettled, and quotations are difficult to give. Some Stealing drives are asking 125 to 127, but sales of leading names have been made from second hands at 127 to 127 1/2, and good signatures have been passed as low as 126. At the close, the range was nominally 127 to 127 1/2, for first class drawers. Freight is fairly active and firm, though not quite so buoyant. The shipment of Gold for today having been made up, the demand fell off, and under free supplies the market steadily declined until late in the day, when new buyers came in, and there was a rally of 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. Sales were made during the day as low as 114. Silver is unsettled. Gold Treasury Notes were irregular under the decline in gold, and are quoted at the close at 107 to 107 1/2. In Money there is no change to notice. The supply is abundant at 5 to 6 per cent, with occasional transactions at 4 per cent. The market for Western and State Flour is without essential change; sales 22,000 bush. Canadian in good supply and heavy, with moderate inquiry. Southern in fair supply and heavy. By Flour firm and in fair request. Corn in fair demand and firmer. Pork is in improved demand, and the market is firmer for Mess. Beef is firmer and in better request. Beef Hams dull and nominal. Bacon in limited request. Cuts Meats better at the close. Lard in lively demand and firmer. Butter steady and in moderate request; Reserve, 15c. Cheese steady and in limited demand. Wheat is fairly supplied, less active, and irregular; sales 171,710 bush. Barley and Barley Malt dull and nominal. Oats steady and in fair demand. Rye firm; fair request. Corn in fair supply, and less active.

## THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The Confiscation bill, after apparently a dead-lock, were suddenly reanimated yesterday by the Conference Committee, and a report was agreed upon, made to the House, and passed that body by a vote of 82 to 42—the Republicans almost without exception voting for it, and the Democrats against it. Three members from Slave States voted yea. The bill adopted is much stronger than any heretofore proposed. It declares death for treason, and the freedom of a traitor's slaves; or he shall be imprisoned five years, fined \$10,000, and his estate, except slaves, shall be seized. For inciting rebellion or giving it aid and comfort, forfeiture of personal property, ten years in prison, \$10,000 fine, and slaves set free. The President is authorized, for putting down the present rebellion, to seize the property of all such persons and convey the proceeds to the Government. He is to proclaim that if in 60 days Rebels do not return to allegiance, their property shall be forfeited. Slaves of persons engaged in rebellion or who give aid and comfort to the Rebels, that take refuge in our lines, shall be held as captives of war and be forever free from Slavery. So also shall be all slaves deserted by their masters and coming under control of our Government; also all slaves found at places occupied by our troops. No slave escaping from one State to another State shall be delivered up except for crime or some offense against the laws of the United States, until the claimant shall make oath that he has not borne arms in the present Rebellion, or given aid and comfort thereto. No person engaged in naval or military service shall decide on the validity of the claim or surrender such slaves, on pain of being dismissed from the service. The President is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent for the suppression of the Rebellion as he may think fit, and use them in such manner as he may deem best for the public welfare, and he is also authorized to make provision for colonizing the blacks beyond the limits of the United States. The President is also to extend to prisoners pardon and amnesty as he may deem expedient. The effort to stay the passage of this important bill was very feeble; a point of order from Mr. Mallory, one from Mr. Cox, both overruled, and a motion to table it from Mr. Allen, which got but 42 votes, was all. It will

doubtless pass the Senate at once, and then the people will look to the President for its vigorous enforcement.

## WAR POLICY.

We have no knowledge whatever of tactics and make no pretense to strategy, but have read some history. We have been trying to recollect some instance of a gigantic and terrible rebellion put down by the sword, or by waiting to get ready; but none occurs to us. Nor can we recall an instance of decided success by a Government which was afraid of irritating the Rebels or of disturbing their social arrangements and industrial relations. We shall read further when opportunity serves, ready to apprehend new facts and grow in knowledge accordingly.

The General who stands still in a hostile country necessarily has the worst of it. Ten thousand adverse eyes are upon his every movement, while he can know little of what his adversaries are doing. Every cow-path is a road to his enemy, though but a snare to him. Every bush may hide a spy; every wood may shelter hostile guerrillas; every clowd he passes on his march may be either a hostile scout disguised or in hourly communication with one. To stand still is to see his men wasted away by skulking shots, by petty ambushes, by ever-present disease. An army that simply holds its ground in an enemy's country is on the high road to speedy dissipation.

There has been no time during the past year, save possibly for the month after Bull Run, when our soldiers in Virginia and Maryland were not in ample force to defeat any army that the Rebels could muster in that quarter. Yet we have been often worsted than successful there, simply because one-third to one-half of our aggregate force was pitted against all that the Rebels could concentrate. We call this good strategy on their side—not so good on ours. But this is only a civilian's opinion.

We do not know, nor wish to know, what is to be done next; but we have a strong hope that all our Virginia armies will some how be aggregated and the Rebels made to face them in battle. If they beat us in fair fight, we are ready to own it and act accordingly. If they choose not to fight us, a good leader will know how to overrule their disinclination. But let us once have the initiative—offering battle on fair ground, ignoring spades, compelling the enemy to ignore them, and bringing all our forces in Virginia to an issue with whatever the enemy may scare up. If they refuse to fight save at enormous advantage, they can surely be made to run; if they fight and beat us, let us acknowledge the corn; if we beat them, they will have to do likewise. Allowing them to oppose their whole force to half of ours to-day, and to the other half next week, is what we demur to; if our Generals know anything of strategy, we can't help thinking they should know how to prevent that.

## EASTERN VIRGINIA.

The following is the Slave and the Free population respectively of that portion of Eastern Virginia which lies just around Richmond:

County.	Slaves.	Free Population.
Amelia	7,667	3,086
Appomattox	4,699	4,289
Buckingham	8,811	6,401
Caroline	10,672	7,793
Charles City	2,947	2,662
Charlotte	9,236	5,233
Chesterfield	8,355	10,682
Culpeper	6,675	5,389
Dinwiddie	12,774	17,424
Elizabeth City	2,416	3,381
Essex	6,687	3,773
Fluvanna	4,994	5,347
Gloucester	5,736	5,229
Goehland	6,139	4,517
Greenville	4,167	2,267
Halifax	14,897	11,624
Havover	9,484	7,741
Henrico	20,041	41,575
Ile of Wight	3,570	6,427
James City	2,586	3,212
King and Queen	6,142	4,191
King George	3,173	3,398
King William	5,525	3,004
Lancaster	2,869	2,282
Louisiana	10,193	6,505
Lunenburg	7,305	4,679
Madison	4,387	4,457
Mathews	3,098	4,082
Mecklenburg	12,419	8,677
Middlesex	2,375	1,989
Nelson	6,238	6,777
New Kent	3,374	2,510
Nottoway	6,468	2,368
Powhatan	5,493	2,988
Prince Edward	7,241	4,503
Prince George	4,936	3,414
Southampton	5,499	7,507
Spottsylvania	7,756	8,290
Stafford	3,314	5,241
Surry	2,515	3,618
Sussex	6,334	3,791
Warwick	1,019	721
Westmoreland	3,764	4,578
York	1,925	3,024
Total	275,757	240,480
Excess of Slaves over Free of all colors	35,277	

Had the Slaves of this region been early given to understand that our success was their freedom, our army must have been in Richmond long ere this. As it is, the campaign of the Peninsula has mainly been made without guides, scouts, spies, or laborers, leaving our overtasked soldiers to dig their trenches, while those of the Rebels were dug for them by negroes.

We print this morning a call for a great National Meeting, to be held in this city on Tuesday afternoon next, in Union square. It is quite safe to assume that it will be an immense gathering of loyal people, not second even to that held in the same place in April of last year, when New-York signified, at the fall of Sumter, its preference for the Constitution of the United States over that bastard instrument framed by Rebel conspirators at Montgomery, and which the traitor journal of this city, *The Herald*, had called upon the citizens of New-York to rally under and adopt.

We learn that a Committee of gentlemen have gone to Washington to invite the President to be present at this meeting on Tuesday. Should he consent to do so, an influence will go out from it that will electrify the whole country to its remotest border, infuse a new spirit into the people, and crush again into silence the traitors who have lately, with or without disguise, dared to raise their heads to

conspire for the overthrow of the Government and the destruction of the Union.

A favorable answer to the invitation is looked for from Mr. Lincoln, and we understand that his family, who are in town, remain here in expectation of his joining them here early in the week.

## MEXICO.

We publish this morning a considerable amount of later intelligence on the Mexican question, which reaches us partly from Mexico itself by way of Havana and by way of New-Orleans, and partly from Europe. The character of the news is, on the whole, extremely unsatisfactory, for both as to the condition of affairs in Mexico and as to the intentions of the French Emperor, it gives little more than rumors, and these rumors, in some instances, entirely contradict each other.

Our correspondent at Havana, under date of July 7, sends us the startling news that the French army in the valley of Orizaba, together with the troops of Marquez, are starving. He asserts that a telegram was received in Havana on June 27, announcing the capitulation of the French, after having laid down their arms, and the flight of Marquez and Almonte. The Spanish Government of Cuba is reported to have made an attempt to suppress this news altogether. Other accounts from Mexico do not confirm the rumor of the capitulation, yet maintain that Gen. Ortega, who had been requested by President Juarez to furnish 3,000 men, had arrived, on June 1 and 2, at Mexico with 14,000 and joined Zaragoza, who had 20,000 men, at the heights of Acapulco; that their combined armies had completely surrounded the French in the valley of Orizaba, except at the pass of Chichiquite; that the communication between Vera Cruz and the French army was entirely cut off; that out of 40 carts full of provisions, only six arrived, and that the French troops and those of Marquez were in a starving condition. The news received in Havana from Mexico is to June 15.

Quite different is the tenor of intelligence said to be received here, via New-Orleans, July 2. It states that Gen. Zuloaga, flushed by his recent successes in Puebla, left that city in the middle of June and marched upon Orizaba to offer battle to the French. He was met half way by Gen. de Lorencez, who had just been reinforced by 500 men brought in by Gen. Donay, landed at Vera Cruz the week before, and completely defeated. Zuloaga's army was cut to pieces, and half of his men made prisoners. It is difficult to reconcile such totally different statements.

From Paris, it is announced that Count de Saligny, supposed to be a warm supporter of the Almonte party, had been recalled. The management of the French expedition will hereafter assume a purely military character, under the direction of Gen. Forey, an old officer of energy and experience, who has fought in nearly all the battles in which France was engaged in Africa, in the Crimea, and in Italy. The naval forces will be under the orders of Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, who will have under his command the three naval divisions of the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, and the West Indies. The Admiral was to sail from France early in July, and all his forces once gathered together, will find himself at the head of about forty vessels of war and thirty transports. The French garrison now in Vera Cruz is about to leave on account of sickness, and a corps of three hundred native troops from the Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe will occupy its place.

Gen. Lorencez having written to his Government that he was safely encamped in one of the healthiest spots of the world, it was supposed that the bulk of the French expedition was not to leave before the end of August or the beginning of September. Nothing indicates, as yet, that Napoleon has changed his plan of marching upon the capital and dictating peace; but, as the *Times* and other English papers assert, the entire invasion is becoming more and more unpopular in France. The opposition of all liberal papers of France to the invasion seems to justify this assertion.

## MORE EPISTOLARY TROPHIES FROM REBELDON.

The Union officers who picked up Mr. M. R. H. Garnett's letter to Wm. H. Trescott, esq., which we printed some days ago, also came into possession of certain other epistolary curiosities less valuable as evidence of the depth and extent of treasonable purposes in the South than Mr. Garnett's letter, but more choice in some other respects. We think our readers will be interested with the analysis the late Senator Butler gives of Northern and Southern character. Hear the jolly old Turneydorp:

STONEMAN, New England, July 10, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: If my fingers (one being lame) could perform their functions as well as I could wish, I would write you a fuller response to your letter than this will be. Your remarks on the English nation are just and sagacious, and if a just regard for Southern interests be an element of patriotism, they are patriotic. England has known too much of this country through Northern Embassadors. Southern gentlemen are averse to assume the relation to the country which duty and a just regard to the history of the country demand. Mr. Hunter will not accept the mission, and I am afraid Davis will not. And why? The salary will not support them in the style which the pride of a Southern gentleman would require. Mason is the man I would select for the mission. He is stately in his manner, and from his youth has been accustomed to the most imposing society; but the salary would not support him. It is really hard that such a place should not be filled by such a man as it fully calls for. Northern gentlemen, according to my experience, have a regard for quiet conventionalities more than the official duties of a gentleman. Great deference, in my opinion, to the imitation of a gentleman's conduct. Your letter shall have its use, I assure you.

I have more than once, and under circumstances well calculated to flatter me as your Representative, heard your former book well spoken of. I cannot, therefore, but be deterred in your request to allow my name to be a nominal conduct for your forthcoming book to the public. My name is not much identified with diplomacy. Perhaps you may give it such an historical connection.

With great regard and sincere respect, I am, yours,  
WILLIAM HENRY TRESCOTT, Charleston, S. C.

It must be confessed that for the last fifteen years England has seen but little of these model Southern gentlemen in the character of Embassadors; but, on the other hand, the chivalrous Southrons have had almost a monopoly of the French mission. So there was no reasonable ground of complaint except the general one that all the offices, foreign and domestic, military and civil, big and little, ought to be

filled by gentlemen of the South. It is quite a new view of the subject that Southern gentlemen are averse to taking office. Men who will plunge the country into civil war rather than yield up their monopoly of office, ought to be silent on this topic. But the old Senator was probably in one of his balmly moods when he wrote this letter: lame elsewhere than in his fingers.

Our statistical friend De Bow seems to have been quite confidential in his letters to Mr. Trescott. He says, under date of June 20, 1863:

DEAR TRESCOTT: Appleton has declined the Secretaryship. I saw Mass yesterday, and we conversed of his successor. He was very complimentary to yourself; believed the Administration should avail itself of such talent and acquirements, &c. I hope you will not blush when I say that I agreed with him, and hinted that though I did not think you would care about the Secretaryship again, still the compliment of the tender would be a very high one, and that it might leave you no alternative as a good citizen, or something to that effect. (I could not help thinking of the ravishing scene in Don Juan, which Legare once applied to old Jackson's unwillingness for a second term.)

I thought I would mention these things in a friendly way. I have lately given your diplomacy a very close and studied reading, and regard its merits higher than ever. You must go on. Let us have Jay's treaty and the Washington times—then the Mississippi negotiations of 1890, the war of '71-'75 and '76-'77. But for heaven's sake don't make out the Jays and the Adamses the only great men, when there is such a galaxy of the Republicans (but this aside).

Both Marcy and Mass speak of you with high favor.

Your friend,  
J. D. B. DE BOW.

The cunning and trickery displayed and boasted of by the writer of this letter is a fine commentary on old Mr. Butler's eulogy on Southern gentlemen.

Here is another note from De Bow, dated in July, 1863:

DEAR TRESCOTT: Marcy has spoken formally of you. I think he will urge your appointment upon Buchanan on public grounds. I have had an interview most satisfactory. Buchanan is not yet here, though some hint he will have other job to try besides going to England, if the Premier is to negotiate. Thus, there may yet be new developments and new combinations, and "fall" matters may prove to be just ones before we are through.

But "watch and wait," a thing you were not willing to do in the days of hot Secessionism. I ought to add, pray.

Your friend,  
J. D. B. DE BOW.

I have a fair chance of being transferred, in December, from the Census Office to Congress, from 1st District of Louisiana. None errors!

Trescott did not go to England with Buchanan, being cut out by Mr. Daniel E. Sickles; nor did De Bow get into Congress. The best laid schemes of Southern gentlemen sometimes miscarry.

## "THE INTEREST OF HUMANITY."

The English make a phrase, and call it morality. A popular "cry" stands with them as the representative of a noble principle. A cry which affords at once protection and concealment to their instinctive selfishness is adopted as an expression of the purest wisdom. There is no other nation capable of such masterly self-deception. Cunning and baseness are garnished with a wholesome epithet, and labeled savory virtues. A comely phrase is the British philosopher's stone for transmuting the spirit of national meanness into dignity and justice.

Since the outset of the Southern rebellion, the phrase-mongers have been busily at work. Each new battle has evoked a cry, more or less lugubrious, according to the fluctuations of the British market. As the prospect of cotton became precarious, the cries grew dirge-like, and pealed like a funeral chime. Sorrowful spectacle, said Britain. Brothers at strife! Unnatural contest! Let us weep! From weeping to railing the transition was easy. What was at first a sorrowful spectacle became presently a brutal display. At last the British temper ripened to active impertinence. Vague hints, then positive appeals for intervention were put forth. Commercial conscience could endure it no longer. Cotton is thicker than blood, cried England, and "the interest of humanity" demands that we lift our strong arm and bring this unnatural war to a timely end.

"The interest of humanity?" That is the new phrase which has just come over to us in the last steamer. Its liberal use by the English journals suggests some pertinent reflections. The first, though not the most important, is that "the interest of humanity," in the mouth of an Englishman at the present time, means nothing more nor less than the commercial and manufacturing interest of his own country. This is a fact so patent as to need no demonstration. Every American knows it. The Southern Rebels know it as well as the men of the North, and feel it, perhaps, more deeply. But setting this aside, and venturing for a moment the hypothesis that England is sincere, by what right can she come forward at this late day with warning and remonstrance? There was a time when her word would have stilled the Rebellion in its infancy. The formal withdrawal of her sympathy from the South sixteen months ago would have been a protest from which the Rebel leaders would have recoiled in dismay. To what end, now that she is powerless to interrupt it, are these tardy lamentations? Was human interest less weighty then than now? Or seemed the interest of England in less danger sixteen months ago?

In all the world's history there has probably never been a war in which the truest and most sacred interest of humanity was so linked with one party as it is with the North at this moment. It seems incredible that England should continue blind to this great truth. What honest mind can hide from itself the facts that in this contest the North has staked the noblest principles of humanity known among men—that it is waging the war of freedom against bondage, of pure government against anarchy, of reason against frenzy, of civilization against a rigid semi-barbarism? In which of England's wars can so worthy a cause be shown? In her last continental fray she vindicated the interest of humanity by fighting two years to sustain the most despicable Government of Europe; the result bolstering anew a decrepit country which exists only upon principles contradictory to every Christian sentiment. As her sympathies were then, so also are they now. Self-interest controls them ever. The tissue of morality is too transparent to deceive. It is only the story of Pecksniff, the defender of the world's virtue, over and over again.

One fact *The London Times* and kindred or-

gans overlook, in their visions of remonstrance and intervention. This is not the war of a Government, but of a people. The people decreed the war, and the people pursue it. When *The Times* says it does not believe its prosecution accords with the mind of the American masses, it betrays an ignorance which lies at the root of all its errors. No Government could urge the war a single day against the convictions of the community. In the same way, no Government could check it. Upon this rests the solution of a hundred questions over which *The Times* puzzles itself in vain. Taxation becomes no riddle, viewed in this light. The men who shoulder their muskets do not march to the defense of the Union without counting the consequences; and the spirit which devotes life itself to the support of the country, is not likely to be rendered permanently wretched by the infliction of a money tax. The war is voluntary with the Northern people. Its hazards and its burdens are freely invited by them, for they feel that "the interest of humanity" is in their hands—not the brummagen counterfeit which England flaunts, but a holy human interest, worthy of their treasure and their blood. For this they will struggle to the glorious end. The interest of England may doubtless suffer, and there was a time when we deeply regretted it. She has to thank herself if indifference now has taken the place of regret.

When Bank Notes are only redeemed in irredeemable paper and Specie is said to be at ten to twenty per cent. premium, "change" vanishes and Shiplashers show their ill-favored countenances. Grumbling is easy and natural, but not very effective.

There